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ABSTRACT

This collection of abstracts is part of a continuing series providing information on recent doctoral dissertations. The 15 titles deal with the following topics: (1) Robert Kennedy and the American press; (2) objective reporting, muckraking, and the "New Journalism" from 1950 to 1975; (3) the coverage of welfare by the New York press; (4) the socialization of scientists in China as revealed in "People's Daily" editorials and in research papers published from 1949 to 1981; (5) the reporting of the Iran hostage crisis to Americans; (6) a model of journalism ethics instruction; (7) the success and failure of new consumer magazines in the United States from 1979 to 1983; (8) the elements that most determine newspaper subscribership; (9) journalism and the race question during the Progressive Era, 1900 to 1914; (10) science issues, journalism, and Q methodology; (11) contributions of German photojournalism from Black Star Picture Agency to "Life" magazine from 1933 to 1938; (12) the effect of newspaper endorsements and party identification on voting behavior; (13) freedom of the student press at Southern Baptist colleges and universities; (14) the federal government's investigation of the black press during World War II; and (15) perceptions by administrators, educators, and media professionals of factors determining mass communication curriculum development. (FL)

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Journalism and Journalism Education:

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Abstracts of the following dissertations are included in this collection:

Bickers, William Patrick Michael
ROBERT KENNEDY AND THE AMERICAN PRESS

Boyer, Gerald C.
A CHRONICLE OF PRINT MEDIA INFLUENCE: OBJECTIVE REPORTING, MUCKRAKING, AND THE "NEW JOURNALISM"--1950 TO 1975

Cabell, Carolyn Joyce
WELFARE AS A MEDIA TOPIC: THE CASE OF THE NEW YORK PRESS

Chow, Peter Kung-Wo
CONTENT ANALYSIS OF PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIALS AND RESEARCH PAPERS, 1949-1981: KUHN'S MODEL OF SCIENTIFIC PARADIGMATIC REVOLUTIONS APPLIED TO THE SOCIALIZATION OF SCIENTISTS IN CHINA (VOLUMES I AND II)

Dowling, Ralph Edward
RHETORICAL VISION AND PRINT JOURNALISM: REPORTING THE IRAN HOSTAGE CRISIS TO AMERICA

Elliott, Denise T.
TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL FOR JOURNALISM ETHICS INSTRUCTION

Husni, Samir Afif
SUCCESS AND FAILURE OF NEW CONSUMER MAGAZINES IN THE UNITED STATES: 1979 - 1983

Lain, Laurence B.
LIFE SITUATION, EXPOSURE TO NEWS MEDIA IN CHILDHOOD, AND GRATIFICATIONS: AN EXPLORATION OF THREE ROUTES TO NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERSHIP

Meadows, Doris Marguerite Will
CREED OF CASTE: JOURNALISM AND THE RACE QUESTION DURING THE PROGRESSIVE ERA, 1900 - 1914

Pham, Rex Thien-Hung
A TWO-PARADIGM SCIENCE EXPLORATION OF SCIENCE ISSUES, JOURNALISM, AND Q METHODOLOGY

Smith, Cynthia Zoe
EMIGRE PHOTOGRAPHY IN AMERICA: CONTRIBUTIONS OF GERMAN PHOTOJOURNALISM FROM BLACK STAR PICTURE AGENCY TO LIFE MAGAZINE, 1933-1938

St. Dizier, Byron
THE EFFECT OF NEWSPAPER ENDORSEMENTS AND PARTY IDENTIFICATION ON VOTING BEHAVIOR: A CONTROLLED LABORATORY EXPERIMENT

Thomason, Tommy George
FREEDOM OF THE STUDENT PRESS AT SOUTHERN BAPTIST COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Washburn, Patrick Scott
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S INVESTIGATION OF THE BLACK PRESS DURING WORLD WAR II

Whitfield, James Daniel
PERCEPTIONS BY ADMINISTRATORS, EDUCATORS, AND MEDIA PROFESSIONALS OF FACTORS DETERMINING MASS COMMUNICATIONS CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

ROBERT KENNEDY AND THE AMERICAN PRESS

Order No. DA8410456

BICKERS, WILLIAM PATRICK MICHAEL, PH.D. *Ball State University*, 1984. 288pp. Chairman: Dr. J. Paul Mitchell

This dissertation is a study of Robert F. Kennedy's images in the American news media. By using a geographically representative sample of widely-circulated daily newspapers as well as periodical magazines, Kennedy's career was examined from 1953, when he was Senator Joseph McCarthy's assistant counsel, to 1968 when he was a Presidential candidate. The examination was keyed on a number of sensitive issues in which Kennedy was involved: McCarthyism, civil rights and the war in Vietnam, to name three. Sometimes Kennedy himself was the issue, such as when he was appointed Attorney General and when he ran for the offices of United States Senator and President.

Robert Kennedy's career was a controversial one. As Chief Counsel for the Rackets Committee and as Attorney General he was widely perceived as a tough and tenacious enforcer of the law. Some members of the press approvingly saw Kennedy as a scrupulous defender of what was right and decent in American society. Others condemned him as self-righteous and a true disciple of Joseph McCarthy.

With President Kennedy's assassination, Robert Kennedy's career was radically altered. He was elected to the Senate in 1964, where he became increasingly outspoken on a broad range of Johnson administration policies. Most controversial, however, were the positions he took on the war in Vietnam. Increasingly critical of the United States role in the war, Kennedy was pictured by a few editors as a man trying to come to grips with a national emergency. Many more thought Kennedy was using the war to attack President Johnson for his own political purposes.

As early as 1962, editorialists speculated about Robert Kennedy's political future and the Presidency. The speculation was heightened by the murder of John Kennedy. Furthermore, the more critical Senator Robert Kennedy became of President Johnson, the more imminent a final break between the two politicians seemed. When the final break came, in March 1968, few in the press were surprised. Some were outraged, however, particularly supporters of Eugene McCarthy who was already running for President on a platform similar to Kennedy's. The Presidential race was the most controversial period in Robert Kennedy's career and it was also the period which was most intently covered by the press. Between 1953 and 1968, two separate and in some ways antithetical images of Robert Kennedy emerged. One Kennedy was ruthless and obsessed with power. The other was a bold spokesman for the underrepresented and outcast.

A CHRONICLE OF PRINT MEDIA INFLUENCE: OBJECTIVE REPORTING, MUCKRAKING, AND THE "NEW JOURNALISM"--1950 TO 1975

Order No. DA8418619

BOYER, GERALD C., PH.D. *Saint Louis University*, 1984. 308pp.

As a nation, our citizens rely on print media for an explanation of ideas and events and for motivation to participate in the democratic process. But the complexity of a democratic process demands media diversity and consistent performance that will responsibly accept and fulfill this interpretive responsibility. Judge Learned Hand once wrote, "The First Amendment presupposes that right conclusions are more likely to be gathered out of a multitude of tongues than through any kind of authoritative selection." Others, including John Milton and John Stuart Mill, have presupposed this learned opinion.

And yet, mass media continues to use technology to collect turgid reservoirs of information. From this, the presumed world view, information is selected to be ingested by an increasingly literate, albeit skeptical, society that will then spread this "news" to an even larger cross-section of society--and so on, ad infinitum. In the process, those having immediate access to this osmotic system increase their powers of "authoritative selection." And what of the print media--are they an asset or a liability in such commerce?

Print media effectively influences society with its journalistic offerings, and it is through the various styles of journalism that both the degree of influence on society and the breadth of media diversity may best be examined and analyzed. Thus, a twenty-five year chronicle of the relationship between the influence of journalism on society and the breadth and diversity of print media that accomplishes this end will provide the structure for much of this study.

Inevitably, this study hopes to lend credence to Judge Learned Hand's thoughtful observation. The tenets that connect print journalism and laissez-faire premises of the First Amendment are indistinct, but significant. It seems incongruous that print media could contribute to the paralysis of the free flow of ideas, or that they would be labeled by many as self-indicters. But such incriminating evidence against journalists and their profession may also provide documentation for scholarly research and furnish a better understanding of the extent of print media influence. It is my intent to scrutinize and analyze such evidence.

WELFARE AS A MEDIA TOPIC: THE CASE OF THE NEW YORK PRESS

Order No. DA8409388

CABELL, CAROLYN JOYCE, PH.D. *City University of New York*, 1984. 266pp. Adviser: Professor Hylan Lewis

The *New York Times* and the *New York Daily News* were used as vehicles to examine the ideological and value dimensions of American welfare policies. The theoretical premise argues that the mass media are major carriers of ideology because they promote a consensual view of the world by heavily relying on the officials of government institutions for the raw materials of news and by their tendency to treat occurrences as unrelated, ahistoric events.

The American public welfare system is built on the social values that flow out of capitalist ideology; heavy emphasis is placed on individualism, self-reliance, competition, personal achievement, and the work ethic. The popular view of the welfare problem often focuses on the behavior of poor people and welfare programs usually contain rehabilitation and control of the poor as the necessary prescription for the poverty problem. This perspective forms the basis of the consensual paradigm as it relates to welfare; the primary objective for change in the welfare system is defined as the need to reduce welfare rather than to reduce poverty.

Although the *Times* and the *News* are substantially different in political orientation and audience, the expectation was that the characteristics associated with the consensual paradigm would predominate. A sample of editorials and articles about welfare that were published during the 1970s were analyzed. A series of hypotheses examined the nature and frequency of the topics discussed, the effect of politics on the news play given certain subjects, and the types of images of welfare recipients that emerge.

The preponderance of evidence pointed to the ideological nature of the coverage of welfare topics offered by the New York press. The major conclusion of the study is that the papers' presentations concerning welfare exhibit more similarities than differences. This is especially the case for their news articles. The near total exclusion of all information sources except officials of legitimate institutions skewed the news coverage to one interpretive framework. The heavy emphasis on events over issues rendered invisible the structural connections between the problems of poverty and welfare and the functioning of the economic and political systems.

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF *PEOPLE'S DAILY* EDITORIALS AND RESEARCH PAPERS, 1949-1981: KUHN'S MODEL OF SCIENTIFIC PARADIGMATIC REVOLUTIONS APPLIED TO THE SOCIALIZATION OF SCIENTISTS IN CHINA. (VOLUMES I AND II)

Order No. DA8411750

CHOW, PETER KUNG-WO, PH.D. *Temple University*, 1984. 651pp. Major Adviser: Dr. John Lent

This dissertation examines the socialization of scientists in China with respect to their research ideologies and provides a theoretical interpretation of cross-paradigm communication. The basic questions asked concerning the socialization of scientists are: (1) What was the research ideology of scientists in 1949? (2) What was the nature of the socialization forces during 1949 to 1981? (3) What were the socialization effects during 1949 to 1981?

The questions are answered by means of literature research, and content analysis of *People's Daily* editorials, *Chinese Medical Journal*, and *Scientia Sinica*. The principal categories of content analysis are: Maoist cosmology, reliance on the masses, moral versus material incentives, folk science, and leadership of Mao.

The following answers are obtained. First, scientists in 1949 adhered to a positivist research ideology. Second, when Maoists were in power, socialization forces, brought to bear by a combination of mass, folk, and personal media, worked for a shift in the research ideology of scientists. Third, there was a significant shift away from the positivist research ideology during the Cultural Revolution. Researchers in the biological sciences and clinical medicine were socialized to a significantly greater extent than those of the physical sciences in two categories: moral incentives and leadership of Mao. However, a scientific revolution in China was aborted, due largely to a lack of exemplary scientific achievements belonging to the Maoist paradigm. Only three percent of research papers in the *Chinese*

Medical Journal and seven percent of research papers in *Scientia Sinica* during the latter part of the Cultural Revolution (1973-1976) manifest credible "conversion" to the Maoist paradigm by using Maoist cosmology to guide research. After the Cultural Revolution, scientists shifted back to the positivist paradigm.

The model of cross-paradigm communication, derived from the writings of Thomas Kuhn and Michael Mulkay, explains and gives coherence to the information and data regarding the socialization of scientists in China.

RHETORICAL VISION AND PRINT JOURNALISM: REPORTING THE IRAN HOSTAGE CRISIS TO AMERICA

Order No. DA8418351

DOWLING, RALPH EDWARD, PH.D. *University of Denver*, 1984. 593pp.

This study utilized Bormann's method of fantasy-theme analysis to examine the content of the news reports, editorials, letters to the editor, and editorial cartoons regarding the Iranian hostage crisis found in the *New York Times, Denver Post, Time*, and *Newsweek* between October 23, 1979, and January 25, 1981. The purpose was to discover the rhetorical vision shared by journalists and readers that constituted Americans' social reality regarding the events in Iran.

In this vision, the heroes were President Carter, head U.S. negotiator Warren Christopher, the military rescue team, and the hostages. The villains were the Ayatollah Khomeini, other Iranian leaders, the militants, all other Iranians, and the Soviet Union. The drama took place in the world setting, which subsumed the sacred ground of America and the profane ground of Iran, including the violated U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The Iranians' actions were wrong and evil, while Americans' actions were right and good and sanctioned by God, principle, rightness, and the unity of the People.

The major vision contained two competing sub-visions that contradicted on some themes--these were a liberal and a conservative vision. The vision was a melodrama that drew additional power from its melodramatic form. The events, as fantasized, met criteria for newsworthiness, which motivated journalists to report the drama. Americans were motivated by their desire to reserve America and Americans as a land of laws, a Christian nation and people, and a special breed of people free of fear and humiliation. Fear and humiliation were motives, too. Slight variations on these motives appeared in the liberal and conservative visions. The motives were strongly felt, and independent evidence of these motives was reported.

The complex rhetorical vision found in the American news reports suggests the utility of rhetorical analyses of "objective" communication content and of studying the social reality of incidents experienced vicariously through the media. The study also supports the validity of fantasy-theme analysis in general and as a method of analyzing both "objective" and "subjective" materials.

TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL FOR JOURNALISM ETHICS INSTRUCTION Order No. DA8421181

ELLIOTT, DENISE T., ED.D. *Harvard University*, 1984. 199pp.

Literature pertaining to journalism ethics and journalism ethics instruction suggests a lack of clarity and agreement as to what constitutes ethics in the profession and what ought to be considered appropriate journalism ethics instruction. Here, I integrate theories from philosophy, journalism and education to develop a comprehensive model for pre-professional journalism ethics instruction. I assume that the primary function of U.S. journalism is gathering and presenting 'the news'. Confining my discussion of journalists to purveyors of 'the news', I first propose a tri-foundational theory of journalism ethics.

The first foundation from which to draw obligations for news organizations and individuals comprising those organizations is the relationship of press to society. I argue that the press has responsibilities to readers based on the power held by the media and by the promises representatives of the media have made to the public.

I argue that purveyors of the news comprise an indentifiable group and that members of that group are obligated to uphold shared values which can be shown to be essential to the public trust necessary for media function. This basis for determining obligations to fellow practitioners is the second foundation of the theory.

Each journalist is, above all, an autonomous moral agent, capable of choosing action and morally accountable for actions chosen. The third foundation of the theory is the individual moral system of each practitioner.

I propose that adequate journalism ethics instruction will include attention to all three foundations from which one many determine journalistic responsibilities. In addition, I argue that educators of pre-professional students have obligations to their students and to the profession. Educators necessarily teach journalistic values as part of the curriculum. A separate and comprehensive course in professional ethics is needed to introduce students to the various foundations and justificatory processes associated with each and to assist students in

SUCCESS AND FAILURE OF NEW CONSUMER MAGAZINES IN THE UNITED STATES: 1979 - 1983

Order No. DA8412777

HUSNI, SAMIR AFIF, PH.D. *University of Missouri - Columbia*, 1983. 284pp. Supervisor: Dr. Keith P. Sanders

Magazines form the largest mass medium in the United States in terms of total number and role. Although it is almost impossible to have an exact count of the total number of magazines that exist at any one time, it is estimated that approximately 62,000 periodicals exist in the United States. The reasons behind the success of some and the failure of others were at the heart of this study.

This study is divided into three parts: the function of magazines in America; the commonalities among the first issues of new magazines; and the success and failure of new consumer magazines. The study used content analysis and survey research as its methodology. 234 new magazines were studied and 568 questionnaires were sent to all the editors and publishers, plus 100 art directors of the magazines.

The functions of the consumer magazines were divided into two major ones: social and commercial. An integral relationship exists between the two functions thus making it extremely hard for a magazine to serve only one of them.

As for the commonalities among the first issues, a typical new magazine was constructed as a result of the study. There were two significant differences among the magazines that are still published and those that ceased publication: the cover price and the frequency of publication. The higher the cover price and the lesser the frequency of publication is, the better the chances of staying in business are.

Editors, publishers, and art directors picked the audience that is willing to pay for the magazine as the major determinant for success or failure in the magazine publishing business. They said that the major role of the first issue of the new magazines was to crystallize the idea in letters and illustrations and present it to the readers or the readers and advertisers together, but rarely to the advertiser alone, thus marking the new direction the magazines are taking in which they depend on an equal revenue from both the consumers and the advertisers.

LIFE SITUATION, EXPOSURE TO NEWS MEDIA IN CHILDHOOD, AND GRATIFICATIONS: AN EXPLORATION OF THREE ROUTES TO NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERSHIP

Order No. DA8418961

LAIN, LAURENCE B., PH.D. *The Ohio State University*, 1984. 195pp. Co-Advisers: Dr. John W. Dimmick, Dr. Donald Cegala

In attempt to determine the elements which most influence newspaper subscribership, four hundred adult residents of Montgomery County, Ohio were polled in a stratified proportional sample to assess their levels of news media use, extent of exposure to news media during childhood, and strength of certain sociopsychological needs, and to record lifestyle and demographic characteristics which are here called life situation.

Results of the needs questions were factor analyzed and suggested the presence of needs of three types: Surveillance of events of local, state, and national character, the desire for Companionship, and the need for Stimulation. Multiple regression analysis of the factors demonstrated that being white, male, and younger were the best predictors of the Surveillance need. Lower levels of news media exposure in childhood was the strongest predictor of the Companionship need; being white and female were also significant. The sole predictor of the Stimulation need was a lower level of exposure to news media in childhood. Variance accounted for ranged from 3.4 to 14.6 per cent.

All needs, exposure, and life situation variables were entered in stepwise fashion into a multiple discriminant analysis which used newspaper subscribership as the dependent variable. Four discriminating variables were obtained: higher levels of community attachment, older, more education, and greater surveillance need. These variables enable the program to correctly classify 73.25 per cent of the cases in the study.

Results suggest that to attract and hold subscribers most effectively, newspapers should focus more on what they do best, presenting local news in some depth, and should be less concerned about competition from television. Younger adults present a rich potential market because of their generally higher educational attainment and their stronger surveillance need, although these factors are mitigated by their greater mobility and correspondingly lower levels of community integration. Future researchers could profitably use designs similar to that used in this study in short-term cross sectional work to refine the measures used here, and then apply them to comprehensive time-based designs to obtain a fuller understanding of the dynamics of newspaper readership.

CREED OF CASTE: JOURNALISM AND THE RACE QUESTION DURING THE PROGRESSIVE ERA, 1900 - 1914

Order No. DA8412346

MEADOWS, DORIS MARGUERITE WILL, PH.D. *New York University*, 1984. 436pp. Chairman: Dean W. Gabriel Carras

The years between 1900 and 1914 have been characterized as a period of social reform movements which included agitation for increased democracy and social justice. Yet, during the same period, national racial beliefs increasingly supported inequality and segregation. This study contends that journalism was the principal agency in the definition, legitimization and publicity of Southern caste beliefs. Between 1900 and 1914, weekly and monthly periodicals were the primary national communications media and served as educational institutions in a rapidly changing culture. Journals demonstrated cultural developments and the use of authority in their mediation of the race question.

Creed of caste is used to describe a pattern of race beliefs found in thirty-seven popular and scholarly journals. The chief characteristic of this creed was the pre-occupation with the protection of white supremacy through the creation and maintenance of segregated institutions. Both the content and functions of the creed of caste relied on popular interpretations of mythology, history, science and social science. These interpretations formed a matrix of beliefs which supported caste policies.

The development of the creed of caste was also intricately linked to the ideology of cultural nationalism, which advocated national unity as essential to progress and to the public interest. In the service of these goals, journals used cultural, scientific and professional authority to define, legitimize and publicize the creed of caste. Thus, the creed of caste as a "moderate" Southern racial belief became a powerful and pervasive national habit of thought.

A TWO-PARADIGM SCIENCE EXPLORATION OF SCIENCE ISSUES, JOURNALISM, AND Q METHODOLOGY

Order No. DA8412799

PHAM, REX THIEN-HUNG, PH.D. *University of Missouri - Columbia*, 1983. 839pp. Supervisor: Dr. Keith P. Sanders

This study endeavored to explore journalism, science issues, and Q methodology in the context of the two-paradigm science. Thus, the attempt was to find a conceptual framework for understanding and explaining controversies and contradictions (1) in science issues (cancer, deterioration of the environment, nuclear fission/fusion energy, and genetic engineering) (2) in science news writing and in general press reporting (objective reporting, "oscillating"/"ambiguous" journalism, and the New Journalism), and (3) in the study of psychology (reductionistic-objectivistic approach vs. the holistic concept of man).

The starting point was Kuhn's concept of the two paradigms of science, with two corresponding world-views: the mechanical and the uncertainty (or probabilistic or quantum mechanical). Each of these world-views is characterized by a particular outlook and vision of life, man, and the world--and each is ultimately translated into a different type of behavior and action, and even a journalist's reporting of same.

The mechanical world-view envisions that: (a) reality is simple; and casual relations of events and human affairs can be determined by a reductionistic procedure; hence, it follows, certainty in prediction prevails; (b) reality and the course of events can be observed from afar in a detached manner, and scientific research is limited strictly to the observable.

The uncertainty world-view emphasizes that (a) reality is complex, thus requiring a shift of focus from determinism or causal effects to one of relationships between aspects of reality, systems, or events; (b) man is both observer and actor in the game of life and events: he cannot be isolated or detached from his environment, cultural background, or social milieu.

Q methodology, developed by physicist-psychologist William Stephenson to study human subjectivity, fits into the context of the uncertainty paradigm. In the realm of scientific discoveries, Q is similar to Einstein's theories of relativity. In its mathematical-statistical formulations, Q is analogous to Heisenberg's quantum theory.

The empirical portion of this study used Q methodology. Its findings revealed that individuals on the sample in general adhere to the uncertainty world-view and its related principles. These results contradict the "experts'" view that the public clings to the mechanical world-view. Yet, it should come as no surprise: the uncertainty world-view is in keeping with common sense as well as the pre-mechanical period of human thought. The mechanistic concept of the world, though it created a climate for the development of machines, appears to be an anomaly in the intellectual history of mankind.

ÉMIGRÉ PHOTOGRAPHY IN AMERICA: CONTRIBUTIONS OF GERMAN PHOTOJOURNALISM FROM BLACK STAR PICTURE AGENCY TO *LIFE* MAGAZINE, 1933-1938

Order No. DA8407787

SMITH, CYNTHIA ZOE, PH.D. *The University of Iowa*, 1983. 273pp. Co-Supervisors: Professor Karin Becker Ohrn, Professor Hanno Hardt

America's first picture magazine, *Life*, has been praised for generating a new style of photojournalism during the late 1930s and 1940s. Few authors have acknowledged that this new approach to communicating visually, which emphasized candid photography and the photographic essay, had its roots in the German picture magazines of the 1920s and early 1930s.

The innovations pioneered in the German mass-circulation picture magazines were prompted, in part, by technological advancements in photography. The invention of 35mm cameras, coupled with a social environment which prompted change, helped to foster these new practices in magazine photography.

To detail the channels through which these new approaches to photojournalism were transferred to the United States, oral history and archival researching is used. Letters and office memoranda from the Time Inc. Archive in New York City provide evidence that Kurt Korff, former editor of the *Berliner Illustrirte Zeitung* (*BIZ*), made significant recommendations concerning the organization and editorial formula of America's first picture magazine. For example, during the year he was a consultant to the company's Experimental Department Korff suggested to Henry Luce and Daniel Longwell that certain European photographers be hired.

Interviews were conducted with a group of European-trained photographers and picture agents who had been associated with the *BIZ* or the *Munchner Illustrierte Presse* (*MIP*) in Germany. The experience they gained before fleeing Germany in the mid- to late-1930s proved to be most valuable when they made the transition to a new career in the United States, because they arrived at a time when *Life* was in the developing stages and American photojournalism was entering a new phase.

The photographers interviewed for this study found it important and necessary to work for a picture agency such as Black Star in New York City. The émigrés who ran Black Star provided the photographers with the support system and contacts they needed to become successful in the American magazine market.

THE EFFECT OF NEWSPAPER ENDORSEMENTS AND PARTY IDENTIFICATION ON VOTING BEHAVIOR: A CONTROLLED LABORATORY EXPERIMENT

Order No. DA8421404

ST.DIZIER, BYRON, PH.D. *The University of Tennessee*, 1984. 95pp. Major Professors: George Everett, Dan Nimmo

As political parties have declined as a factor in determining Americans' voting behavior, researchers have begun to study the roles of other variables in the voting process.

Researchers examining the influence of newspaper endorsements have found that the endorsement has a major impact on the voters' behavior. Nearly all of these studies, however, used surveys or content analyses to gather data, and as such, they can provide only a description of the endorsement's role in the voting process.

This laboratory experiment provided a setting in which the endorsement variable could be isolated and tested against party identification. In a hypothetical election in which 261 students at the University of Alabama in Birmingham played the role of voters, the students were divided into three groups and given information about two candidates in a state Senate race. Three separate treatments were administered at one-week intervals.

All three groups received the identical first treatment, a type-set newspaper article describing the two candidates. The control group received additional superficial information about the two candidates during the second and third sessions. But, during the second session, the second group was given an endorsement of one of the candidates and third group was told the party affiliation of the two candidates. During the third session, treatments for these two groups were reversed.

Results showed that while members of the control group tended to remain with their original choice throughout all three sessions, respondents in the other two groups switched votes in considerable numbers based on endorsement and party identification. Despite a strong tendency among respondents to switch to the candidate representing their own party, the endorsement produced more statistically significant results, whether given to the subjects before or after party identification was known.

Despite the limitations to external validity found in any laboratory experiment, the study showed that when the endorsement is tested directly against party identification as a determinant of voting behavior among college students, the endorsement effect was strong enough to deny the non-endorsed candidate a majority of the vote among members of his own party.

FREEDOM OF THE STUDENT PRESS AT SOUTHERN BAPTIST COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Order No. DA8414801

THOMASON, TOMMY GEORGE, ED.D. *East Texas State University*, 1984. 156pp. Adviser: Dr. Robert G. Munday

Purpose of the Study. The purpose of this study was to determine the current state of student press freedom in four-year colleges and universities affiliated with the Southern Baptist Convention and the attitudes of advisers of college newspapers on these campuses toward student press freedom at Southern Baptist institutions. Other concerns were the identification of situations in which censorship of student newspapers has occurred and the description of current practices which may be conducive to future limitations on student press freedom.

Procedure. The advisers of student newspapers in the thirty-nine Southern Baptist colleges and universities nationwide which had newspapers edited and produced by students were surveyed. Thirty-six advisers responded, for a return rate of 92 percent.

Findings. The study found that censorship of the student press in Southern Baptist institutions is common, though not frequent or oppressive in most cases. The potential for censorship, however, is everpresent. Only 36 percent of the advisers read copy only when asked by student editors, with 61 percent reading either all copy, selected copy, or any potentially controversial copy. Even though Southern Baptist institutions are not bound by the same press freedom guidelines laid down by the courts for state universities, they have not tended to adopt their own internal guidelines. Sixty-four percent of the SBC institutions have no written guidelines for student newspapers, and 86 percent have no written guidelines for advisers. When asked for their opinions on controversial student press freedom issues, the advisers gave contradictory answers.

Conclusions. Based on the findings, the following conclusions were drawn: (1) Censorship and the potential for censorship are widely present in SBC colleges and universities. (2) Southern Baptist College institutions have no uniform policy toward student press freedom. (3) Student newspaper advisers in SBC institutions operate under inconsistent personal philosophies regarding student press freedom. (4) Potential areas of conflict exist between advisers and administrators on press freedom issues. (5) Most advisers lack an academic or professional background in newspaper journalism, which might account for some of the philosophic inconsistencies.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S INVESTIGATION OF THE BLACK PRESS DURING WORLD WAR II

Order No. DA8417224

WASHBURN, PATRICK SCOTT, PH.D. *Indiana University*, 1984. 438pp.

The federal government quickly became concerned about the black press in World War II. Government officials were worried that the black press' numerous complaints about injustices and discrimination would result in blacks refusing to fight or even becoming disloyal. Therefore, black publications were investigated extensively by seven government agencies--the Justice Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Post Office Department, the Office of Facts and Figures, the Office of War Information, the Office of Censorship, and the Army. As a result of the investigations, both the Office of Censorship and the Army suppressed a small number of black publications, and the Justice Department was pressured to indict some black publishers for sedition. Prominent government officials involved in the investigations included: President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Attorney General Francis Biddle, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Postmaster General Frank Walker, Office of Facts and Figures Director Archibald MacLeish, Office of Censorship Director Byron Price, and Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy.

This study examines the historical roots of the investigation as well as the actions of each agency during the war. Material for the study was obtained through the Freedom of Information Act, visits to nine archival collections and libraries, and interviews.

This study argues that a strong undercurrent of anti-libertarianism existed in the government during the war, and this resulted in the black press coming closer to massive suppressions than it realized. However, Attorney General Biddle, who disliked sedition laws and valued wartime dissent, was willing to brave strong censorship pressures from the White House, the FBI, and the Post Office as well as his own Justice Department staff. Thus, Biddle played the major role in sparing the black press (and numerous other publications) from censorship in World War II. This represents a revision of the historical thesis that there was little censorship in World War II because there was little dissent.

PERCEPTIONS BY ADMINISTRATORS, EDUCATORS, AND MEDIA PROFESSIONALS OF FACTORS DETERMINING MASS COMMUNICATIONS CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

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WHITFIELD, JAMES DANIEL, ED.D. *Texas Tech University*, 1984. 172pp. Chairman: Dr. C. Len Ainsworth

This study measured perceptions of journalism educators and professionals toward curriculum philosophy, accrediting standards, a core curriculum, the question of who are proper participants in curricular change, and the impact of technological change upon mass communications education. It attempted to identify factors that may be used to design a curriculum planning model for use within four-year mass communications programs.

Three groups were surveyed during the late summer and fall of 1983. They were heads of the 78 accredited journalism and mass communications programs in the United States, a ten percent sample of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communications 1983 membership roster, and presidents of the 122 active professional chapters of the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi. Of 375 questionnaires mailed, 233 were returned, a rate of 63 percent.

Major findings are as follows: (1) All three groups support the Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communication's recommended ratio of 75 percent of coursework to be taken outside the mass communications program and 25 percent within the program. The only possible change would be a slight increase in professional area coursework; (2) Respondents favored a professional core curriculum of newswriting, mass communications law, reporting, ethics, editing, mass media and society, an internship, and possibly journalism history. Professionals ranked an internship and ethics significantly higher than did educators; (3) Mass communications faculty and administrators were overwhelming choices as primary participants in curriculum building, with professionals in an advisory capacity; (4) Respondents favored a competency-based philosophy to guide curriculum planning. Strong support was given to heritage, experience, career, and future-based models as secondary philosophies; (5) All groups agreed that a common writing core should be taught all mass communications students; (6) All groups agreed that the ability to work with computers will become increasingly important and that journalism programs should invest in state-of-the-art equipment; (7) Professionals preferred more of a "nuts-and-bolts" approach to curriculum, whereas educators preferred a traditional academic approach.

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